

# CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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<b>CLASSIFICATION</b> <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.2em;">SECRET</div>		<b>DISSEMINATION CONTROLS</b>	
<b>DATE DISTR.</b> 30 July 1959		<b>PRECEDENCE</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ROUTINE	
<b>COUNTRY</b> Nicaragua		<b>PLACE ACQUIRED</b>	
<b>SUBJECT</b> Situation in Nicaragua after Clash of Students and Government Troops			
<b>DATE OF INFORMATION</b> 26,27 July 1959		<b>REFERENCES</b>	
<div style="float: right; border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;">                     Approved                      BOC                 </div> <p>1. On the afternoon of 26 July 1959 about forty women dressed in black attended a recitation of the Rosary at the Cathedral in Managua to pray for the souls of the students killed on 23 July. After the women had assembled an unidentified young Nicaraguan walked into the square and delivered an agitated speech in what appeared to be a deliberate effort to provoke the Guardia Nacional who had assembled in the area. The women cheered the young man's speech; then a second young man started to speak and was arrested immediately. The women chanted "assassins" to the Guardia troops who started to disperse the women. Some women were slightly injured through falling or rough handling by the troops. An hour later the Auxiliary Bishop of Managua, Carlos BORGE, arrived at the scene and spoke to the men of the Guardia Nacional, who immediately left the area.</p>			
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TO: ACSL AF. NAVY. JCS. OSD. STATE. NSA, USIA, ONE, OOB, ORR, OO, OCI, FBI

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2. On 26 July 1959 the Archbishop of Managua went to Leon to reassure the students and quiet unruly tempers. The students refused to receive him at the university because they disapproved of his close association with the government. (Comments: The Archbishop is considered to be a long-time SOMOZA sympathizer.)

3. In protest over the deaths of the Nicaraguan students peaceful demonstrations were held on 26 July in Diriamba and Rivas, Nicaragua. No incidents were reported.

4. On the morning of 27 July a group of women attended a recitation of the Rosary at the Church of San Antonio in Managua, also without incident.

5. On 27 July Ivan MORALES Carazo, a judge in Leon, plus four unidentified government officials in Leon, resigned their posts in protest against government action against the students on 23 July.

6. Luis Alberto MARTINEZ, a university professor who also holds a government post, resigned from his government appointment, calling on other professors to do the same.

Comments: Unattributed leaflets have been circulating in Managua and Leon condemning government action against the students and calling for the people to unite in the fight for liberty and justice. Colonel Juan Cesar PRADO, the Guardia Nacional military commander in Leon, was replaced on 27 July by Major Jose Gustavo GUILLÉN.)

7. On the night of 27 July an unidentified mob attacked and burned the house and car of Major Anastasio J. ORTIZ, Chief of Police in Leon, who allegedly gave the order to shoot the students. More than 500,000 cordobas (U.S.\$70,000) damage was inflicted.

Comment: It is said that the Guardia Nacional in Leon were unable to intervene the to prevent/action, as they were confined to barracks during the incident, and the commanding officer was in Managua and unavailable to rescind the order. The deaths

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of the students are providing a fertile field for opposition exploitation and probably will continue to do so. The Nicaraguan Government is in an awkward position, as each repressive measure, if taken, gives rise to more opposition and student protests either verbally or by physical action. Managua, however, appears to be normal, with no signs of anxiety or tenseness. No unusual Guardia Nacional patrols have been noted.)

End of Message

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